

CDMM High-Resolution Infographic Pack

Eight website/proposal-ready 4K visuals explaining the complete architecture and root-cause logic.

CDMM CDMM Complete Architecture

Current Nine + documented extended fields + cross-cutting systems

CORE THREE - COMMON MUNICIPAL ENTRY POINT

Housing Autonomy

Permanent supply, land, rentals, ownership pathways

Municipal Grocery Autonomy

Food retail, procurement, storage, producers, emergency-food integration

Fuel Autonomy

Procurement, storage, fleet/public supply and logistics

OPERATING / SERVICE AUTONOMIES

Healthcare

Clinics, hospitals, local facilities/services

Transportation

Urban/rural mobility and regional connection

Workforce & Skills

Trades, training, apprenticeships, job pathways

Resource Development

Natural resources + potable water, wastewater, stormwater

Energy

Generation, storage, procurement, resilience

Digital & Communications

Fibre, broadband, rural connectivity

Community Services

Childcare, hubs, hygiene/laundry, emergency supports

Community Safety

Prevention, crisis response, Law Enforcement as a Support Service

FINANCIAL & ASSET META-LAYER

Municipal finance, reserves, project finance, community banking concepts, asset accumulation, lifecycle obligations and reinvestment.

CROSS-CUTTING CAPACITIES

Production & construction • supply chain & logistics • household retained income • people as productive infrastructure
• regional networks • resilience • governance • evidence & measurement

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CDMM Why the Core Three Matter

Canada's three largest household spending categories align with Housing, Fuel/Transportation and MGA

63.6% OF AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD GOODS & SERVICES SPENDING

Shelter + Transportation + Food (Statistics Canada, 2023)

HOUSING

Housing Autonomy



TRANSPORTATION

Fuel + Transportation Autonomies



FOOD

Municipal Grocery Autonomy



CORE THREE LOGIC

CDMM begins where recurring household pressure is greatest. The Core Three do not replace income policy or private markets; they add municipal supply, competition, assets and procurement capacity in the same spending categories that consume the largest share of household budgets.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Household Spending 2023 | cdmmmodel.ca

CDMM Canada Crisis Root-Cause Map

Test the mechanism, not just the symptom



A credible CDMM proposal must say where municipal capacity changes the root mechanism - and where it does not.

INCOME

minus

Housing

Food

Transportation

Energy

Childcare

Basic education / training

=

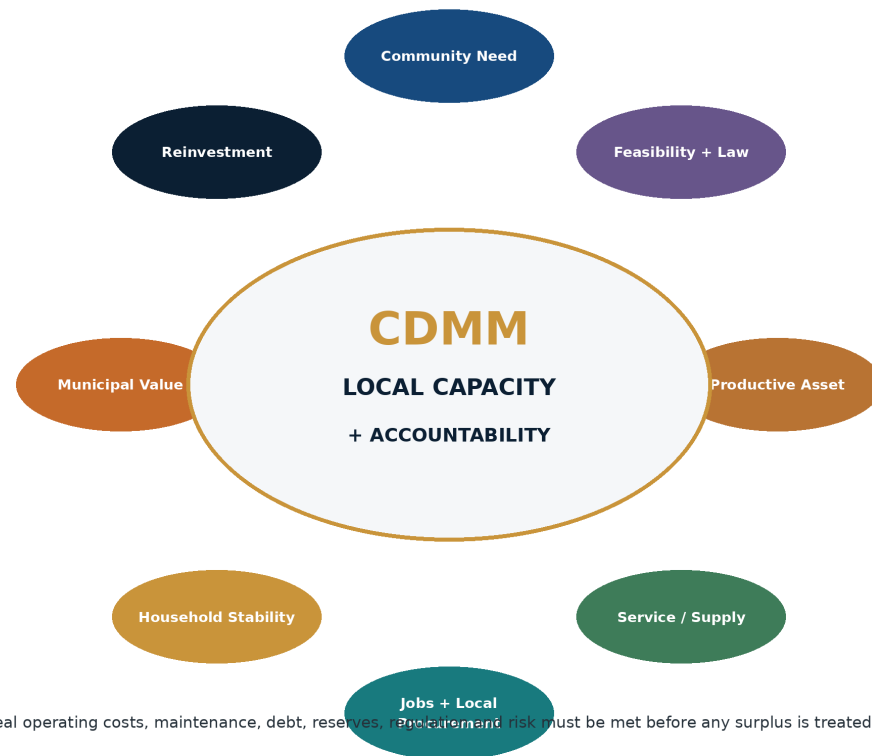
HOUSEHOLD RETAINED INCOME

Money remaining for savings, emergencies, family needs, ownership and local spending

CDMM should be judged by household outcomes as well as enterprise performance.

CDMM The CDMM Community Economic Cycle

Need -> productive capacity -> retained value -> reinvestment



The cycle is not automatic. Real operating costs, maintenance, debt, reserves, replacement risk must be met before any surplus is treated as reinvestable value.

CDMM From Temporary Response to Permanent Capacity

CDMM does not remove emergency services - it aims to reduce chronic dependence on them

TEMPORARY / REACTIVE

Shelter without enough exits

Food banks as long-term substitute

Repeated crisis policing

Emergency transport gaps

Short-term grants without assets

Deferred infrastructure renewal

PERMANENT / PRODUCTIVE

Permanent housing + ownership/rental pathways

Affordable grocery channel + emergency reserve

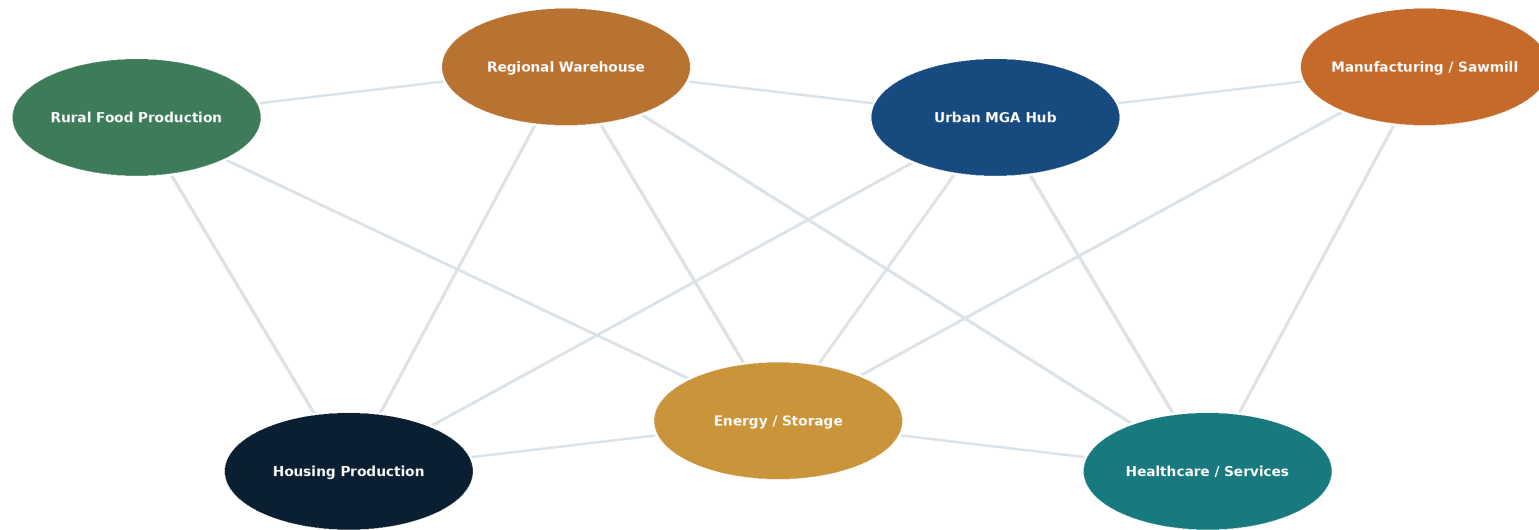
Prevention + appropriate crisis response

Regional mobility + fleet capacity

Productive municipal assets

Lifecycle infrastructure investment

Emergency capacity remains. The objective is to stop emergency systems from becoming permanent substitutes for normal housing, food, mobility and support.



ONE REGION DOES NOT NEED SEVEN COPIES OF EVERY ASSET

Shared procurement, logistics and infrastructure can let small municipalities participate at viable scale.

CDMM CDMM Measurement Dashboard

A proposal only becomes credible when every promise has a measurable indicator

HOUSEHOLD

Retained income • housing cost burden • food security • transport cost • ownership/equity

MUNICIPAL

Net contribution • asset value • debt/reserves • infrastructure condition • property-tax dependence

MARKET

Prices • competition • private supplier participation • procurement share • business formation

PEOPLE

Employment • apprenticeships • credentials • service access • crisis-system use

RESILIENCE

Food/fuel days of supply • backup power • broadband uptime • water reliability • emergency response

GOVERNANCE

Audit • public reporting • conflicts • legal compliance • resident participation • stop/redesign decisions

Publish baseline -> target -> actual -> variance -> explanation -> corrective action.